

THE BEE

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WASHINGTON IN DELA- WARE.

If years ago, when slavery's
poisonous tentacles reached out
and, along with the fair South,
embraced the State through which
the Brandywine peacefully flows,
some one had predicted that on
July 4, 1910, a special train would
speed, bearing fifty lofty-pur-
posed, earnest negroes, lead by
that marvel of the age, that apostle
of peace, industry and optim-
ism, Dr. Booker T. Washington,
an inquest to determine the sanity
of the prophet would have been
ordered. But true it is that last
Monday, July 4th, over the Penn-
sylvania Railroad, down and up
through the fruited, peach-
freighted State of Delaware, a
special train sped bearing Dr.
Washington and fifty others of
his race, who bore to his people in
the various cities and towns at
which stops were made, whole-
some advice on industry, sobriety,
providence and honesty, and to the
white race a plea for fair play,
for encouragement for the brother
in black who must live among
them and toil beside them year in
and year out.

At every stop, from Wilming-
ton to Georgetown and back, great
crowds of whites and blacks
flocked to see and to hear the one
leader of his race, Dr. Booker T.
Washington, earnestly plead, at
the bar of fairness, the cause of
the weak and the strong. The
trip, epochal as it is, made sun-
shine where there was gloom;
gave hopes where there were
fears; gave encouragement where
there was indifference, and awak-
ened both races to a truer sense of
the duty each owes to the other.
It was a triumphant entry into
and through the State of Dela-
ware, and this entry will make for
good, as do all the efforts of that
strong, powerful, simple, earnest,
unselfish leader of his people.

DR. VERNON'S RETENTION.

The Bee is pleased to note that
Register W. T. Vernon will be
continued in office. This is par-
ticularly gratifying to us, because
of the splendid record he has made
as an office-holder, and the im-
pression he has created, not alone
in this city, but throughout the
country.

He came to us four years ago, a
new man in official life, and im-
mediately allied himself with the
best forces of the community.
His voice and influence have been
given to those things which are
helpful, and on all sides we hear
words of approval.

He has traveled throughout the
country as an orator and deliv-
ered addresses on various oc-
casions, and whether speaking be-
fore religious bodies, Y. M. C. A.
gatherings, on the stump, or at
Commencement exercises, the race
has been edified and uplifted be-
cause of that which he had to say.
His work in the last campaign
was very effective.

President Taft is to be com-
mended by the best thought of the
race for his retention, and the race
is to be congratulated. As we
before said, this is gratifying to
us, not alone because of the splen-
did capabilities of Mr. Vernon,
and the things for which he
stands, but because of the fact that
we early championed his cause
and find that after having served
his full term, he receives the ap-
probation, "Well done, thou good
and faithful servant."

This paper is not given to flat-
tery, and it is merely doing that
which is just and proper, and
voicing the expressions of our peo-
ple generally throughout the coun-
try.

Again renewing our congratu-

lations to the Register, we wish
him continued success.

THE RALPH W. TYLER PRIZES.

The committee having in charge
the competition for the Tyler
prizes, under the auspices of the
Howard Park Citizens' Associa-
tion, will make a special report on
the matter at the regular meet-
ing of the Association on Monday
evening, the 11th instant.

Under the lead of Mrs. Pelham,
the committee has mapped out a
well-defined plan of competition,
and the whole neighborhood is
deeply interested in the work. It
will be remembered that Hon.
Ralph W. Tyler very generously
offered a prize of fifteen dollars
for the best kept grounds of any
residence within the territory cov-
ered by the Howard Park Citi-
zens' Association, and that the
committee in charge of it has
sought to enlist the whole neigh-
borhood in the competition, with
a view to beautifying the front
and back yards and gardens, and
to effecting a thorough improve-
ment in the sanitary conditions
surrounding the homes. The con-
testants are expected to be pre-
sent at this meeting and hear what
each other is doing, so that the
competition may be sharpened
and the real benefits of the move-
ment extended.

These meetings are held regu-
larly on the second Monday even-
ing in each month at Rev. Wise-
man's church, and the public are
cordially invited to attend them
all.

WHAT A FOLLY.

Because Jack Johnson defeated
Jim Jeffries, certain officials in
certain towns have been appealed
to not to allow the pictures of this
fight to be placed on exhibition in
the moving picture shows. What
folly! As a well-known and rep-
resentative citizen said to a rep-
resentative of the Bee a few days
ago, that there are separate mov-
ing picture theatres among the
whites and blacks in this country,
and certainly the whites, if they
fight, will fight among themselves,
and the blacks will do likewise.
How can there be a clash between
the races under the circumstances?

This gentleman said further
and the Bee agrees with him, that
when "The Clansman" was adver-
tised to exhibit in this city, the
colored people appealed to the au-
thorities to stop it, for fear of
race antagonism. "The Clans-
man" was exhibited, and no one
was killed and the world moved
along just the same. "What fools
these mortals be." Let the pic-
tures be shown, and if the whites
get mad with themselves and fight
themselves, they are to blame. The
blacks, on the other hand, will
shout among themselves only.
What folly.

THE TEACHERS' CONTEST.

The Bee's teachers' contest has
come to a close and those who
worked so faithfully for the prizes
deserve credit. Elsewhere in The
Bee will be seen how the teachers
stand in the popularity contest.

All preparations have been
made by the management with
the proprietors of the Ginnage
House at Atlantic City, for the
entertainment of the teachers who
have won in the recent contest.
The successful contestants are
Miss Beatriz L. Chase, teacher of
music, Miss Mary E. Willson and
Miss Elfrida Kennedy. The con-
test from the start seemed to be
between these three teachers. Miss
Emma McGinnis made a very
good run towards the last, and had
her friends exerted themselves at
the beginning as they did latterly,
undoubtedly she would have got-
ten the third prize.

The Bee congratulates the three
successful teachers.

MOB VIOLENCE.

The most intense race prejudice
was the occasion of the Johnson-
Jeffries prize fight. This city was
a scene of the most bitter race
feeling. The police could not
handle the mob. Hundreds of
fights were allowed to go on, and
dozens of colored citizens were
assaulted almost under the eyes of
the police without being molested.
Of course, the defeat of Jeffries
was a bitter pill for a prejudiced
class to swallow, the more
thoughtful white people took in
the situation as they would take
in anything else. The white man
cannot expect always to be in the
front rank without competition,
and we all should look at things
this way.

NOT BENEFITED.

The Colorado Statesman says:
"The more fearlessly a people use
the ballot the less liable are they
to lose that or any other right."
True. A voteless citizen, like the
editor of the Washington Bee, is

at the mercy of them which vote.
—Philadelphia Tribune.

The editor of the Philadelphia
Tribune was honored by the votes
of his people, but how much was
he benefited? A gigantic failure
and a tool for the bosses. The
voteless citizen of Washington
has more power than the negro
Pennsylvania voter.

OUR NEXT CONTEST.

The Bee's next contest, which
it hopes to present shortly, will
be for an automobile to the
preacher who receives the largest
number of votes over a stated
number. The automobile to cost
not less than \$700, 1910 make.
If a sufficient number of preach-
ers will enter the contest, The Bee
is ready to receive their names.

The Fight.

The great fight between Jack John-
son and Jim Jeffries has ended in a
slaughter of the latter. A few days
ago American white prejudice was
high, and the often repeated decla-
ration was, the white man must win.
Jeffries must win the fight for the
white people. There were some few
who advocated and demanded a fair
deal.

The press of the country with but
few exceptions, endeavored to con-
vince the sporting world that Jeffries
was the master of the situation.

The Bee takes this occasion to
commend the Washington Herald for
its fair and impartial comment, report
and prediction as to the outcome of
this great fight between two men of
the opposite race. There was no pa-
per in this country, with no exception,
that treated this colored fighter with
fairer consideration than the Wash-
ington Herald.

The Bee takes exception to the
comment of Mr. Rex Beach when he
says: "He demonstrated further
(meaning Johnson) that his race has
acquired full stature as men. Whether
he will ever breed brains to match
his muscles is yet to be proven." If
this writer is acquainted with history
and if he is now a historian of exist-
ing events, he ought to know that the
colored man is the equal to the white
man in every particular, and he will
demonstrate his equality on educa-
tional and other lines if he is given
the same opportunity as Johnson was
given. Johnson demonstrated his su-
periority over the alleged greatest
pugilist in the entire civilized world.
Mr. Johnson throughout the contest
acted the part of a gentleman and a
man. The promoters of the fight
acted on the level. Notwithstanding
Johnson's drawbacks, which were
many, he came out the victor. Sam
Langford, like all other narrow con-
trolled individuals among the colored
people, from what he said, wanted
Johnson defeated. Mr. Johnson will
do well not to satisfy the vanity and
imaginary greatness of this man by
giving him an opportunity of a fight
with him. Mr. Jeffries has been
boasting too much. His only thought
was to defeat the "nigger." The
Washington Herald was more of an
expert in predicting the winner than
all of the old stagers in the game.

In many cities and towns were
quite a number of small riots. Not
since the days of suffrage, when col-
ored men attempted to vote the Dem-
ocratic tickets, did this city show such
scenes as it did last Monday night.
The white ruffians showed their teeth
and attacked almost every colored
person they saw upon the public
streets. It was strange that these self-
same individuals failed to meet a few
dozens of Bloodfield or Hellbottom,
certainly there would have been some-
thing doing sure enough.

Washington's Mission.

(From the Wilmington Morning
News.)

Booker T. Washington's visit to
Delaware is to be a memorable in-
cident. He came here for the purpose
of seeing for himself, so far as it was
possible in a short time, what is the
condition of the people of his race.
He brought for them a message of
hope and he gave them words of ad-
vice. No other man understands
better the needs and the opportunities
of the negroes than does Mr. Wash-
ington. He has risen from the low-
est ranks to the position of one who
is known the world over for his re-
markable achievements and his as-
tonishing executive capacity.

Not a man of letters, and handi-
capped by the fact that his skin is
dark, he nevertheless revealed him-
self as one gifted as but few are
gifted. Of a practical and hard-
headed nature, he was able to dis-
cover and to put into effect a method
whereby it was to be made possible
to lift the poor and ignorant negroes
from the slough of ignorance and
shiftlessness and inaction. He began
with the boys and girls. He sought
to train first their hands and then
their brains. His one thought was
to educate the children of the negroes
to know the value of industry by teach-
ing them to be industrious, and at the
same time to so shape their minds
that they would take up work that
would count in the sum total of progress.
He sought to remove the blight of indolence
by making the plainest of the plain
people self-respecting and self-support-
ing. He knew that the hands that did
not work were a menace, and he real-
ized that work along intelligent lines
meant a better and a happier people.
For years he struggled alone with his
school at Tuskegee—without money
and without much moral support from
others. But the time came when
white men understood what he was
striving to do, and into his hands have
been turned hundreds of thousands of
dollars, and without any security
asked for the proper expenditure of
the fortunes placed at his disposal.

He was trusted and he has never
betrayed the trust. To-day he is
known the world over as a practical
philanthropist and a missionary in-
spired by that peculiar zeal which
goes to make the great and useful
man. This plain negro stands be-
fore the world as one who saw great
possibilities and sought to develop
them. He has been welcomed by
Presidents of the United States, he

has been encouraged by educators
of the highest standing, he has been
supplied with money freely and he
has given a good accounting of his
trust. The records of the boys who
have been trained at the Tuskegee
school reveals but few individual
failures, perhaps a lower percentage
of failures than is shown by the re-
cords of any college or university in
the country. There has been no
thought of social equality. The de-
sign of Booker T. Washington is not
to break down the lines between the
whites and the negroes and put them
on the same social footing. He de-
precates any thought of that kind.
His mission is solely to make the
negroes—by taking the boys in hand
—understand that they must work, be
clean and law-abiding. Work is the
salvation of the negroes—and of the
whites—and work along practical
lines. Every negro boy who is taught
how to plant and grow crops, who is
educated to the use of his hands in
producing something of use, who is in-
culcated with the idea that idleness
is wrong and that industry is right,
is to become a missionary among the
millions of negroes who are in need
of a helping hand. The foundation
of the Tuskegee school theory is
that the primary principle of thrift
is the basis of better conditions.

Thus it is that Booker T. Wash-
ington came to Delaware to preach the
doctrine of self-respect, self-reliance,
and to tell his people what they can
do and what they must do if they are
to rise above the popular estimate
placed upon them by the design of
race. It is to be a long campaign of
training, and when Booker T. Wash-
ington shall have passed on, the work
will be just begun. What is already
a matter of record is known to the
world, but the work must continue.
And through no better agency than
Tuskegee school can the problem of
the negro be solved. If the present
generation of negroes is morally and
physically better than the preceding
generation, the next generation must
be even better. The stupendous task
assumed by Booker T. Washington
would have—and in fact it did—stun
those who could not see what was
needed. It remained for the one plain
black man to step to the fore. He
was in earnest, and now he is in a
position that enables him to go on.
Yet there is an ever increasing need
of more help, and he never fails to get
it. Everybody who strengthens the
hands of Booker T. Washington has
the knowledge that they are aiding in
one of the greatest branches of
philanthropic work in this country,
perhaps in the world.

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON (Continued from first page.)

I do know that in other states much
is lost by reason of the fact that too
large a number of our people move
from one state to the other; in a
word, in many cases the colored
group of people and unsettled.
Every father and mother owes it
only to themselves but to their chil-
dren, I repeat, to select a spot some-
where that they can call their own,
and settle down there and plant
themselves and make a reputation for
industry, for thrift, for economy and
sober, upright living. A man who is
in Wilmington this month, in Phila-
delphia next month, in Washington
another month, cannot accomplish
much. In this state you have the ad-
vantage of a good climate, a good
soil, and are surrounded by a class of
white people who are willing to help
and encourage you in every way pos-
sible. Here, in my opinion, is the
place for you to settle down and make
a permanent abiding place.

"It is true of the colored race, as it
is true of most races, that the great
mass of our people earn their living
by the work of their hands. For a
number of years I have preached the
doctrine of the dignity of labor. No
race of people can make much progress
until those people have become
thoroughly imbued with the idea that
all forms of labor are dignified and
should be encouraged. The idea of
the dignity of labor or the disgrace of
idleness, should be taught to our chil-
dren, should be taught around the
fireside, should be taught in every
church and in every public school.

"People who are in the habit of
employing large numbers of our peo-
ple as laborers often complain to me
that while the negro in certain re-
spects is a satisfactory laborer, that
he is not reliable, that he will not keep
his word when he has promised to be
at a place of labor at a given hour or
a given day. I often hear complaints
that the negro laborer will not return
to his place of labor on Monday
morning if he has been paid off on
Saturday night, until all the cash has
been spent. If that in any degree is
true of our people in this city or in
this State, I want to impress upon you
the importance of changing this repu-
tation for our race.

"And then in all matter of labor,
whether it relates to work on the
farm or in a factory or in household
work, whether cooking or laundering
or what not, the time has come when
the negro cannot hold his place in
the world of labor unless he makes
progress. That means he must put
brains and skill into every line of
work. The kind of service that would
satisfy twenty years ago, on the farm
will not be satisfactory to-day. The
kind of service that would satisfy
twenty years ago in the kitchen will
not satisfy to-day. In all these re-
spects, progress, new methods, new
implements, new ideas, are entering
in and the negro must make progress
or he will lose the position that he
now holds.

"The minister, the lawyer, the doc-
tor, the school teacher, in my hearing
may ask, what has all this to do with
us? I answer that the success of the
professional class of our people de-
pends upon the success of the hard
working classes of our people. If the
common negro laborer loses his job
because of inefficiency, he is not able
to support the church or the school
or the lawyer or the doctor in the de-
gree that he was before. The profes-
sional classes prosper in proportion
as the laboring classes prosper.

"Of equal importance is the culti-
vation of the habit of learning to save
that which we earn. While I do not
know the exact amount of property

owned by the 35,000 colored people in
the State of Delaware, I will venture
the suggestion that if the majority of
our race in this State had cultivated
as they should have done the habit
of saving every dollar which they
were not compelled to spend since the
day of freedom, that in this State you
would own from three to four times
as much property as you now own.
In too large a measure throughout
this country our race has the reputa-
tion of not being economical, of not
being a race that saves its dollars.
We are tempted too largely to spend
all that we get, and sometimes more
that we get at the end of every week
or at the end of every month.

"With all the emphasis that I can
command, I want to urge upon the
colored people throughout the State
of Delaware from this time forth to
begin the saving habit. If you have
not a bank account, start one at once.
If you can only put a few dollars in
the bank at a time, begin a bank ac-
count, and you will be surprised at
the end of the year to see how much
you can accumulate.

"I want to urge parents to teach
their children the saving habit. Let
every child wherever possible have
his bank account.

"If you have not purchased a home,
do not rest satisfied until you have
made a contract for the buying of a
home and have paid for that home.
Many of you have thrown away
within the last few years enough
money to have purchased several
homes.

"And then, in a State like Dela-
ware, there is no reason why a larger
number of colored people should not
go into business just as the white man
does. There is no reason why in a
large degree we should not learn a
lesson from the foreigners, who flock
into this and other states. Learn les-
sons of saving habits from the
Greeks, from the Italians, who come
into communities in Delaware and
start business with almost nothing,
but by hard work, close economy,
within a

You can often get better results by
encouraging an individual than by too
much adverse criticism, and the same
is too often said that all colored peo-
ple should be drawn between the good
colored man and the bad colored man.
It is too often true in the newspapers
and in public speeches that all col-
ored people are classed together. It
is too often said that all colored peo-
ple in a community are lazy, all are
criminal, all are shiftless. Such ex-
pressions discourage those who are
trying to lead correct lives. A dis-
tinction should be made. Those who
are trying to lead correct lives
should be held up as examples, and
it should be said more often than it
is that some colored people are bad,
but many are trying to lead good
lives. When good and bad are classed
together, as is too often true, such ex-
pressions, as those to which I have
referred, tend to discourage those who
are trying to do the right thing.
Throughout the State of Delaware I
am glad to note that there are col-
ored people who are living successful,
clean, upright lives. You have many
in the city of Wilmington and else-
where. We want to increase that
number. There are colored men and
women in Wilmington who, in busi-
ness, who, in their moral lives, are
people that any race should be proud
of.

"Throughout the South I have noted
an increasing disposition on the part
of the best white people to feel a re-
sponsibility for the salvation of the
negro in their own community. It is
just as important that time and work
and money be given toward the ele-
vation of the negro by our side, as it
is to spend effort in lifting up the
people in Africa, China, Japan or any
foreign country. The best type of
white people are not afraid to let the
world know that they are interested
in the progress of the negro. The
best type of white people are no longer
frightened away from trying to
help the negro by the bugbear of
social intermingling.

"Let me add that throughout this
country the negro is making immense
progress. There is nothing to dis-
courage us. We are making progress
in getting land, in building
homes, in saving money, in going into
business. We are making progress in
education, and we are also making
progress despite statements to the
contrary, in the type of white people
who are not afraid or ashamed of the
fact that they are interested in
the development of the negro race."

At the close of Mr. Washington's
address, Mr. Burleigh sang a solo, af-
ter which the Rev. Alexander Allison,
Jr., pronounced benediction, and while
the orchestra played national airs, the
audience filed out. The officers of the
Business Men's League, under whose
auspices the meetings are being held,
are: S. G. Elbert, M. D., president;
Wm. E. Ginnage, vice-president;
Lewis A. Redding, secretary; J.
B. Stubbs, M. D., treasurer; Executive
Committee—Charles H. Colburn,
chairman; Henry C. Stevens, M. D.,
C. L. Jefferson, D. D., John H. Wood-
len, Thomas S. Anderson, Isaac Hen-
ry, B. T. Moore, D. A. McPherson,
Henson Johnson, James Winchester, John
H. Benson, Eli H. Hoxter, Leilion Col-
lins.

Reception at Dr. Elbert's.

The beautiful home of Dr. Elbert
was the scene of an animated con-
course of well-known men and women
of both races last evening, when Dr.
Washington was the guest at the re-
ception given in his honor. People
from Washington, D. C., Baltimore,
Pennsylvania, New York and Hamp-
ton, Va., and this city were in the
list of those who formed a steady
stream of humanity, all anxious to
grasp the hand of one who has done
more to uplift his race than any other
man. The rooms were beautifully
decorated for the occasion, the dining-
room, where refreshments were
served, being handsomely trimmed
with small American flags on the table.

In the receiving line were Dr. and
Mrs. Elbert, Dr. Washington and Mrs.
John R. Francis, of Washington, D. C.
They were assisted by a number of
young men of this city and an enjoy-
able evening was spent by the guests
whiling away the time with music.

Among the guests were the Hon.
Charles B. Lore, William P. Bancroft,
Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Stubbs, Professor
Jesse Jones, U. S. Census Bureau;

Monday's Itinerary.

The itinerary for Monday consisted
of five meetings in as many places.
The party left Wilmington in a spe-
cial train at 6:30 and went direct to
Georgetown where a meeting was
held in the courthouse square, pre-
sided over by Congressman Burton,
who, after prayer by Rev. J. W. Mor-
rison, introduced Judge Conrad, who
in turn introduced Dr. Washington.

Leaving Georgetown, the next stop
was at Milford where an address was
made before a large and enthusiastic
crowd of both races. The next stop
was made at Dover, the State Capital,
at which place Dr. Washington and
his party took lunch at the State Col-
lege for Colored Students. The ad-
dress of welcome was made by Mayor
Cornville, who presented Hon. Wm.
T. Smith, who introduced the lecturer.
Following the Dover meeting, the
party stopped at Clayton, where an ad-
dress was made from the rear plat-
form of the special. The last stop
was at Middletown, where a meeting
was held on the Academy grounds.
After invocation by Rev. J. M. Anters,
Dr. Washington was introduced by
Rev. T. H. Moore.

The trip was brought to a close on
Monday evening with a banquet at
Dr. Elbert's residence, after which the
several members of the party sepa-
rated and started for their homes.

The Party.

From Dover—Rev. J. W. Jefferson,
Rev. A. B. Ruffin, Rev. J. W. Morris-
how.

From Maryland—J. H. Murphy,
Harry Pratt, F. F. Johnson, Harry
Cummings.

From Pennsylvania—J. C. Asbury,
A. Blodwell, Whittier H. Wright.
From New York—T. Thos. For-
tune, Harry B. Burleigh, Fred Moore,
Mr. Harris.

Wilmington—Rev. G. W. Brown,
Messrs. T. H. Skinner, H. C. Jones,
Payton Rose, Charles Holbert, S. N.
Fernandes, R. W. Howard, J. Sharp-
ley, Dr. Elbert, J. H. Seely, C. L. Jef-
ferson, Rev. M. W. Moore.
Virginia—Prof. W. T. B. Williams,
Major R. R. Moten.
Massachusetts—Dr. S. E. Courtney.
Alabama—R. E. Parks, T. B.
Owens.

District of Columbia—W. Sidney
Pittman, Dr. John R. Francis, Judge
R. H. Terrell, Whitfield McKinley,
Oliver Randolph, Wyatt Archer,
Ralph W. Tyler, Prof. George W.
Cook, W. Calvin Chase, Jr.

Conditions in Delaware.

The conditions of the colored peo-
ple of Delaware compare most favor-
ably with those of any other section
and also with those of the white race.
The census report shows that forty
per cent. own their own farms and are
rapidly advancing along all lines.

Newspapers Represented.
The Washington Bee, Washington
American, New York Age, Odd Fel-
lows' Journal, Christian Recorder,
Afro-American Ledger, Philadelphia
Courant.

After a triumphant trip through the
State, the educational tour of Dela-
ware came to a close last night at an
informal reception at the residence of
Dr. S. G. Elbert, Eleventh and King
streets, given in honor of Dr. Booker
T. Washington and his colleagues.
While it was intended to have a ban-
quet in the Colored Odd Fellows' Temple
at Tenth and Orange streets, the
affair was postponed owing to the
sudden death of Dorsey Hoxter, the
well-known caterer and a member of
the league, under whose auspices the
meetings were held.

The party arrived shortly after five
o'clock last evening and the reception
continued from then until an early
hour this morning. The dining-room
was tastefully decorated for the oc-
casion, and covers were laid for fifty
guests. As the guests gathered around
the festive board, Wright's orchestra,
concealed behind an immense mass
of palms, furnished music of a patriotic
order. Short talks were made by those
present, and the evening was enjoy-
ably spent.

During the day the members of the
party, which made the tour of the
State, met and adopted the following
letter, which was presented to the
members of the league in Delaware,
under whose charge the meetings were
held:

"Wilmington, Del., July 4, 1910.

"To Dr. S. G. Elbert, and the other
members of the Business Men's
League of Wilmington, Del.:

"Gentlemen: We beg to thank you
most cordially for the splendid hospi-
tality which you have extended to us
during the two days we have spent in
the State of Delaware as your guests.
"Our visits to the several cities and
towns to which you have taken us,
have been full of pleasure and inter-
est. Everywhere the kindness, cour-
tesy and hearty reception on the part
of the citizens of Delaware, both
black and white, have been all that
could be desired.

"We are delightfully surprised at
the prosperity and contentment which
the colored people of your State ap-
pear to enjoy. We are deeply gratified
to observe the pleasant relation-
ship which exists between the white
and colored people in Delaware, and
trust that nothing will ever happen to
mar this condition.

"We have thoroughly enjoyed the
strong and instructive speeches which
our great leader, Dr. Booker T.
Washington, has delivered to the peo-
ple, and we have been wonderfully
impressed with the enthusiasm that
his eloquent words have aroused
among all classes of our State. It
is our belief that every man and every
woman who has been fortunate
enough to listen to his words, has a
clearer idea of their duty in solving
the problems of life than they had

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